BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1840: 3,188.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 22, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 22, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

DIRECT FOR CALCUTTA.—The fast Sailing A. 1. Barque "*Elizabeth Walker*," will positively sail on the 25th instant. For freight or Treasure only apply to

SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1840.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that the letters of administration *ad Colligenda bona of Meerjaun Shamier*, formerly of Madras, Armenian Inhabitant deceased, granted to *Harry Forrester Constable* Esquire, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Honorable the late Court of the Recorder of Bombay and his Successors in Office may be revoked and cancelled, and that letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits of the said deceased within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to *Thamar* the daughter of the said deceased and *Stephen Lazar* her husband, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated at Bombay this 13th day of July 1840.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH,
Petitioners Proctor.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

ALL persons having claim or demand upon the Estate of EDWARD IRONSIDE late of Bafford House, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester Esquire deceased, formerly in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company, are hereby requested to make known the same within 14 days from this date at my Office in the Court House, in order that such claims may be discharged by the administrators of the said Estate.—Dated this 20th day of July 1840.

ACTON S. AYRTON,

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be Sold on Monday the 27th instant, at the Naval Yard at 11 o'clock precisely, Sundry Mess Stores and other useful articles landed from the Steamers just arrived from England, and also various unserviceable articles returned from Vessel, of War and Steamers.

TERMS—*Cash.*

On delivery of articles, which are to be removed within two days after Sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchasers.

J. HARRISON,
Asst. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

Bombay: Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, 17th July 1840.

SPRAGUE AND CO. beg leave to intimate that they have received by the *Euphrates*, and other late arrivals, a fresh supply of genuine Patent and other Medicines &c. including the following articles. An assortment of large Hair brushes; Silver wire Tooth Brushes, Dentists Gold and Silver Leaf; fine Sponge; Chamois Leather; Mudges Inhalers; Maw's Elastic Nipples; Allingham's Rotterdam corn solvent; Woodhouse's Balsom of Spermaceti; Laming's Effervescing Cheltenham Salts; Thompson's Cheltenham Salts (Chrystals, and efflorescence); Finest Tapioca; Robinson's Prepared Groats; Tolu, Paregoric, and Ipecacuanha Lozenges; Glauber Salts, in small casks, for cooling Wine &c.; a few small bottles of Wilkinson's Pure Vegetable Oil; Bergman's, Pepy's and Wollaston's Blow-pipes &c. &c. also a few copies of each of the following approved works.

Curtis on the preservation of Sight.. Price 1 Rs.
Do.....do.. .....of Hearing.....do 1 do.
Do.....do.....of Health .. ...do 3 do.
Brown's Conchologist's Text Book.....do 5 do.

Rampart Row, 22nd July 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Wednesday, the 22nd Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of Derbyshire Spar Articles, consisting of Beautiful Black Marble Tables richly Inlaid, both round and octagon, Black Marbles, Candelabras, Cleopatra Needles, Bell Vases, Roman Baths, Candlesticks, Fluor Spar Tazzas, Marble Plates, Inkstands, Tulip Bottles, Paper Weights &c. &c.

Also an Elegant Or Molu Clock, the dying Warrior Protected, and an Alabaster Clock.

An Invoice of Saddlery by Milroy comprising Best Shaftoe flap and plain Saddles, Military Ditto, Bridles, Martingales, Surcingles &c. A Few Chests of HYSOB Tea; Green Woollen Cloth, Bolts of English Canvas No. 1 to 5; an Invoice of Smelling Bottles, Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Books &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. 2 Greys, a Bay and Chesnut Arab Horses sold on account of the Mortgagee, after which several Casks of Bass's Beer.

At 3 o'clock will be put up a quantity of Iron Knees, Bolts, Blocks, Kentledge, &c. saved from the Castlereagh.

FOR SALE.—On Commission, a Brass Cornopeon Trumpet in excellent order.

A Double barrelled Gun by "Reilly" in case complete.

2 Pair of Plated Curry Dishes of the very best plate.

A very Elegant Green and white Dinner service.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE.—A High Caste Grey Arab Horse about six years old.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, To-morrow Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th June 1840.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—July 18th, Ship Bencoolen, E. Stamp Master, to Sydney New South Wales. *Passengers.*—Capt. Macan, Capt. Tucker, Mr. Carr, John Livery and 2 Servants.

Do. 19th, Ship Wm. Turner, John Roals, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do. do. Lowjee Family, R. Ayres, Master, to Aden. *Passengers.*—H. C. Officers and Troops.

Do. do. do. Shannon, A. Kellock, Master, to Liverpool. *Passenger.*—Mr. J. Bolton.

Do. do. do. Catherine, C. S. Evans, Master, to Madras and Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Mr. Barra, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Ross, Mr. Capello, Mr. Tower and Mr. Blenimer.

Do. do. 19th, The E. I. C. Steamer Sesostris, R. Moresby Esq. Captain, to Aden. *Passengers.*—Troops.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings..	Cleopatra.
Sloop Clive	Victoria.
SCHOONERS.	Berenice.
Shannon and Mahi.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

MERCHANT VESSELS.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.
Adele.
Sir John Herschel.
Julia,
Rajasthan,
Crown,
Queen Victoria,
Abel Gower,
Hindoostan,
Wilson,
British King,
Earl of Durham,
Ann,
Caledonia,
Mary Mitcheson,
Thetis,
Monarch,
Justina,
Elizabeth Walker,
Salacia,
Colchester,
Majestic,
Lord Auckland,
Tartar,
Calcutta,
Quinten Leech,
Euphrates,
Carnatic,
John,
Westmoreland,

COUNTRY.

Benares,
Fort William.
Canderbux.
Doulut Savoy,
Lady Grant.
Pittamber Savoy.
Earl of Clare.
Bombay Castle.
Helen.
Caroline,
Charles Forbes,
Sir Wm. Wallace,
Castle Huntly,
Futhel Rahimon,
Drongan,
Fazel Currim,
Soobrow,
Colonel Newal.
Aliet Rahiman.
Caledonia.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.

Barque Naverino.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destinatio	To Sail.
A Steamer.. ...	Spt. I. Navy	persianGulf	23d July
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy E	china.. ..	
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith..... ..	colombo ..	uncertain.
Lady Grant ...	.....		
Earl of Clare .	.....		
Adele.....	Skinner andCo.	Singapoor.	dispatch.
Helen	... .	ditro..	dispatch
Rajasthan.....	W. Nicol & Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.	.....		
Julia....	.....		
Crown....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	Do.. ...	Q.dispatch
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Abel Gower....	Dirom. Carter and Co.... ..	calcutta ..	
Thetis....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	London ..	dispatch
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
Wilson....	W. Nicol & Co.	clyde.. ..	
Caledonia.....	McGregor B. & Co	Liverpool	Q dispatch
Ann.....	Dirom Carter& Co.....	clyde.. ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	dispatch
Mary Mitchelson	Foster and Co.		
Justina..... ..	Wooler & Co..	calcutta ..	in July.
Monarch.... ..	W. Nicol &Co.		
Salacia..... ..	Dirom, Carter and co.....		
ElizabethWalker	.....		
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	calcutta..	
Charles Forbes..	H. Bhicajee..		
Colchester.. ..	.....		
Majestic.... ...	G. S. King Esq		
Castle Huntly..	cursetjee cawsjee and co..		
Lord Auckland.	Dirom carter& co.....	Uncertain	
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim		
Tartar..... ..	Remington and Co.....		
Calcutta.... ..	Dirom Carter and Co		
Quinteen Leach	.....		
Drongan..	.....		
Euphrates....	.....		
Carnatic.....	.....		
Coll Newell.. ..	.....		

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & co.	Do.. ..	in all June
Blivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Juverna..	.....	London ..	4th Feb.
Dartmouth. ..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	4th May.
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	12th do.
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	4th do
John Garrow	.....	Newcastle	
Memnon.... ..	Dirom Carter&Co	Llanelly ..	
Severn..	.....	London ..	20th April
Leonard Dobblin.....	.....	Liverpool	5th do
John Campbell	.....	Do.. ..	4th do
Amozan.... ..	.....	Do.. ..	5th do
William.....	DiromCarter&Co.	Do.. ..	29th do
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2nd April
Diamond.. ..	DiromCarter&Co		
*Ino....	.. ..	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies& Co.	Nantes ..	
Childe Herold	.....	London ..	10th June
Java....	.....	Do.. ..	2d June
Ida.....	.....	Do.. ..	23rd do
Bombay.... ..	.....	Do.. ..	4th June
Malabar.....	.....	Do.. ..	10th July
Kingston.. ..	.....	Liverpool	31th Mar.
Harriet Scott	.....	Do	1st June
John Mitchell.	.....	Glasgow..	1st May
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st June
Herefordshire	.....	London ..	4th June
Helena.... ..	.....	Liverpool	1st June
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	Do..
Hercules....	.....	Do.. ..	Do.. ..
James Moran.	.....	Glasgow..	Do.. ..

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JULY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
22nd Wednesday.....	3 59	4 7
23rd Thursday.....	4 32	5 0

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JUNE.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 22—Wednesday.—Magdalen.—Moon Last Quarter
23—Thursday.—Town and Fortress of Ghuznee captured by Storm by the English, 1839.
24—Friday.
25—Saturday.—St. James.—Natives of India first allowed to sit on the Petit Jury, 1828.
26—Sunday.—6th Sunday after Trinity.—St, Anne.
27—Monday.—Manilla taken, 1762.
28—Tuesday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.—At Colabah, on the 19th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Webb, Indian Navy, of a Son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.

July 20th.—Capt. H. Spencer, 2d European Regt., to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. H. Willoughby, do., to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Whittard, 15th Regt., to Malligaum.
do. do. Lieut. H. Heyman, do. to Malligaum.
do. do. Ensign Henry Fenwick, 19th Regt., to Poonah.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 14TH JULY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36....	at	98 4	to	98 8
4 per Cent—1832	33. ..	at	104	to	104¼

CORRESPONDENCE.

"MAIDENS' PETITION TO THE PUBLIC."

TO THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Ladies of Bombay.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH.

That your Petitioners have learnt, with *inexpressible* pleasure, that an application to Government has been framed, for the Balance of money realized from the sale of the late Theatre.

That the want of a Theatre in Bombay (where Society is so *dull* and *inanimate*, and where it's inhabitants are destitute of places of amusement,) is to deeply felt especially by the *feminine* class to be refuted.

That the valuable Dresses in your Petitioners' Wardrobes,—their costly articles of Jewelry, and all other trinkets relating to their Toilets, are hastening on to damage and ruin for want of occasions to use them: That their very *constitutions*, in the absence of all kinds of amusement, are assuming a state of decline; and which state, unless their Petition is complied with, *must inevitably* terminate in a speedy and melancholy end of their existence.

Your humble Petitioners therefore respectfully beg, that, as the said application to Government is laying on a Table in the Rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, All Gentlemen, European and Native, young and old, rich and poor, after taking your Petitioners' case into consideration,—the great loss of property they sustain,—the ill health they experience from being continually shut up in their premises, and having no Theatre to spend a few hours in by way of destroying the dreary monotony of their time, will sign their names to the said Petition;—bearing in

mind, that the request proceeds from the "*Fair Sex*" and that the success of the said application depends chiefly upon the *number* of signatures affixed to it; and for which act of kindness your humble Petitioners will, as in duty bound ever pray.

(Signed) Miss DOROTHY DUMPLING,
,, JUDY MULLIGIN,
,, EVELINA O'TOOL,
,, AGNES BOLUS,
,, JANE SCRUGGINS,
,, BRIDGET PIPKIN,
and 600 others.

Bombay, 21st July 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am so much a stranger in Bombay, as to be quite ignorant who is our 'Colossus of Rhodes!' or in other words, who it is that rejoices in the dignity and income assigned to the superintendence of our Highways and Byways. I admit him to be a McAdam of the first order, in all that appertains to ordering his way aright; but, like all his predecessors, he does not not seem up to the gardener's craft requisite for planting an avenue.

For thirty years nearly, has my heart ached over the unhappy leafless arms of Bendy trees, which, from time to time as accident has brought me to the Presidency, I have seen driven like hedge stakes, or fence pales, into the stony ground of the road side; and duly watered too, thro' the dry season, with as much mockery of their natural tendencies to shoot forth roots downwards, and leafy branches upwards, as human ingenuity could have devised. The result has been, what might reasonably have been expected, that, we have not a single avenue in the Island; which considering how rapidly "Bombay is advancing by its harbour, and Western position, and Steam boats, to be the first Presidency, and seat of the future Supreme Government," is a serious evil! and greatly to be lamented.

But as we have now a Society whose object is to beautify our gardens, and improve our orchards, let us hope for their attention to our avenues also. Whoever will visit their beautiful garden, and it is well worth visiting, if it were only to receive a lesson in botany from Mr. McCulloch, the Superintendent, will see how easy it would be for them to help us.

The readiest way to raise a tree, is not to drive a stake into a heap of stones, it does not even look the shortest way! tho' if it did, the short cut, when taken, is so invariably the worst course, that your thinking animal eschews it! Further this mode of planting has been tried some ten thousand times I trow! in Bombay, and experience proves it wont do.

The longest way apparently, but the surest to attain our end, is follow Dame Nature and rear from the seed. Let us beg the Horticultural Society to supply seedling trees adapted for avenue purposes, combining beauty, hardihood, and shade; the Koorunjee, Sirus and Forest Neem seem the most beautiful; they should he raised from seed in small pots, removed to larger pots in the second or third year, and in the fourth or fifth, the plant should be fixed where it is wished it should grow into a tree; with a moderate protection from cattle, and one years watering, there would be little doubt of its bestowing shade to the pedestrian poor, in fewer seasons than five successions of hedge stakes, driven into the road side annually.

Let no one fear malaria from road side trees; there is more mephitic exhalation from ten yards square of rice field bog, than would result from ten miles in length of a well pruned avenue.

PHILODENDRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Sukkur seems to bid fair for being an important Military post, and will no doubt always be a station for a large body of troops. Its centrical situation, with such a valuable water communication, must strike every Military man at first sight; for by the various streams (which united, form here the "Mighty Indus") the Punjab is easily commanded; and troops disembarking here, can directly march on to Affghanistan. In such troublous times as the present, it is not likely I imagine to be given up, and therefore a full description of its Topography, its climate, &c. may be interesting to your readers. The able report of Dr. Don's, which he made last year, will enable me to commence with an extract from it.

"SITE.—The Fortress of Bukkur, and the neighbouring cantonment of Sukkur are situated in latitude 27deg. 42' North and in longitude 68deg. 56' East, separated from each other by one half the stream of the Indus, the other half running between the Fort and the Town of Roree, which with the Camp &c. occupy the crown of a range of limestone hills, narrow at this part, but widening as it extends on either side. This range stretches in a South Westerly direction to the right of Jeysulmere for upwards of a hundred miles, but only for about two miles to the North West, where the Rock sinks under the low alluvial plain extending towards Shikarpoor, and beyond that place to the Hala range of mountains. The flat plain of the Indus lies both in a Northerly and Southerly direction through which the River winds its way to the Ocean.

RIVER.—The River, about a mile above the Town of Sukkur and two from Camp, suddenly turns to the South Eastward, then sweeping round it passes the Fort, and Roree, and gradually turning to the Westwards, it forms a sort of Peninsula including the Town of Sukkur, the cantonment, and the neighbouring height To the Westward there is a strip of alluvial soil crowned with date palms gradually widening as the River descends, and becoming a considerable space interspersed with Gardens and cultivation, irrigated from the River—The neck or isthmus of the Peninsula may be about three or four miles broad, and it is somewhat singular that the River has never made a breach across, instead of continuing its almost horse-shoe course through the rocky channel between Sukkur and Roree.

I have already mentioned that the range of hills on which the Fortress and Camp are placed is limestone. It lies in regular strata and in distinct boulders giving some parts an appearance of having been artificially arranged. It is plentifully interspersed with irregular pieces of flint.

SOIL.—The soil in the plain of the Indus in Upper Sinde is a mixture of clay, micaceous sand, and carbonate of lime, the latter predominates so much at times as to assume a marly appearance, It contains less vegetable matter than the alluvia of the Delta—for obvious reasons, but it is, nevertheless, rich and cultivation is extensive, and productive; and might, by a thicker and more industious population, be rendered infinitely more so.

PRODUCE.—Opium, Indigo and Tobacco are cultivated, but not so extensively as towards Sehwan, and an inferior kind of Cotton is grown on the banks of the River, of course by irrigation. Sugar-cane is also very common and it appears also an inferior kind to that of Goozerat and Bassim, at least in the neighbourhood of Sukker. The grains in common cultivation are Jowarree, Wheat, Barley, Badjeree and these as to quantity in the succession mentioned.

They are all good of their kind, more especially the two former. The different kind of vetches are also grown, but less extensively than farther down the River, where large fields are very common. The Oil plants too are grown, as in all Eastern countries.

FRUITS.—The gardens along both banks of the River produce Pomegranates. Peaches, Apricots, and a small species of Apple; the three last, and indeed all of very indifferent quality. Grapes are also grown in the season, but of a very indifferent description, and the limes, which are common and small, are dry and wanting in flavour.

JUNGLE.—The production of the Jungle or uncultivated part of the country in our neighbourhood are chiefly Tamarisk which extends far and wide, especially to the North and Westward, the different species of Mimosa (Babul, most abundant) and the Jowassee or Camel thorn is every where met with. In the immediate neighbourhood of Sukkur, and on the opposite bank of the River the Date Palm is the predominant tree forming groves on either side interspersed with the gardens before mentioned, and patches of cultivation. A few Bir, and Mango trees are here and there interspersed as well as the Neem, Tamarind, and the Mimosa Cerissa which is here as it is elsewhere a beautiful shady tree though of more stunted growth than in India.—Peepuls I have mentioned are met with chiefly about the Fort and the Town of Sukkur, and Roree. The Jalee tree of which the boats of the country are built, is a common tree.

INUNDATION.—The Inundation on which so much depends both in a beneficial, and a noxious point of view becomes an important feature in the Medical Topography of the country. It commences about the vernal and begins to subside a little before the autumnal equinox. It was very irregular in its risings and falls often varying several feet in one day, and at different periods of the same day.—A very considerable rising was observed in the River corresponding to the full and new moon during the first three months of the Inundation.

LOW COUNTRY ABOUT SHIKARPOOR.—The low country between this and Shikarpoor and all round that Town is described as a perfect swamp while the, Sinde canal formerly mentioned running near it, pours out its water of irrigation, and adds to the causes that must render it always an unhealthy place during these months of the year. The extent of rise of the River during the last inundation, or the difference between the highest flood, as marked on the walls of the Fort and the lowest fall was 15 Feet 8 Inches, and the last was reckoned an average rise and fall as far as I can ascertain.—The Water of the Indus is densely muddy throughout the year, but of course more so during the inundation.

SILT.—The silt when deposited is found to contain silex, alumen, carbonate of lime, and a little vegetable matter in fact corresponding to the soil on its banks.—These very in proportion at different parts of its course, the silex and carbonate of lime, being in a greater quantity here than towards the Delta.

PUTRID WATER.—The vegetable matter in the monsoon is considerable, and the water soon putrifies if left unchanged emitting a disagreeable colour. On tasting the same when purified in the usual way, by setting it aside for a day and then throwing in a few grains of Alum to the gallon of water, it becomes clear as possible and delicious, reminding one of what is said of the sweetness of the waters of the Nile—the natives dislike all purification with Alum, and think it unwholesome, but the quantity used is so small, and the greater part of that being decomposed and thrown down in sediment, it cannot be prejudicial to health while it certainly adds greatly to the apparent improvement of the water.—The quantities of Silt—I ascertained early in September near the highest rise, and most muddy period, in a quart of water to be 51 grains, and in October at nearly the lowest fall of the River 21½ grains in the same quantity.

SEASONS.—The seasons are divided here into hot and cold, each lasting half the year, and rapidly merging into one another, without leaving any intermediate spring or autumn. March is reckoned the first hot month, and October the first of the cold; but at the end of April the temperature rises very high in the middle of the day, as it does throughout the month of October.—The nights of both months are however cool. The greatest Maximum is in June, as will be seen in the following tables, and in that month the nights are excessively hot, from the prevalent winds blowing over the sandy deserts towards Jeysulmere; the Thermometer remaining throughout the night as high as 98 deg. and only falling a little towards morning.

HEAT OF THE SEASON.—The average heat throughout the season is I believe higher than in any part of India, and there being no periodical rains to cool the temperature, the continued heat for half the year must be a powerful agent in the production of diseases, not only immediately at the time; but also in producing debility, and rendering the body more susceptible of the influence of Malaria in the end of the hot season, this will of course act more on the unacclimated; while the Natives, accustomed to the heat from their infancy bear it in a most incredible manner."

Thermometer at Sukker.

Months of 1839.	Minimum during the month.	Maximum during the month.	Maximum of daily Minimum.	Minimum of daily Maximum.	Rains.
March.....	60	104	72	95	Showers on the 14th.
April.....	61	100	73	113	
May.....	76	100	81½	103	
June.....	85	109½	88	104	
July.....	82	104	86	93	Showers on the 15th & 16th heavy rains on the 17th, 18th Showers.
August.....	82	102	85	97	Light Showers 12th.
September ...	77	100	82	94	Ditto 14th.
October... ...	69½	96	74	89	
November.....	61½	87	65	80	

The above corresponds with my own experience, altho' the description of the heat and its depressing influence is not shewn; but how is it possible to describe the one state of suffering endured by the residents, during the continuous heat of a Sakar's summer's sun. The subjoined table of the range of the Thermometer taken every hour during the day and night in June 1840, will shew you how vain it is to look for relief during any part of the 24 hours.

A range of the Thermometer taken every hour of the day during the month of June in the Hospital. Camp Sukkur, 1st July 1840.

Hours of the Day.	Date of the Month. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Sun rise 5 A. M...	86	87	91	85	89	89	91	90	93	94	93	90	85	89	94	91	91	90	94	94	94	93	93	89	87	86	92	92	92	88
6.....	86	88	90	89	89	89	90	89	92	93	92	89	87	88	92	90	90	90	93	90	92	90	87	90	87	87	91	92	91	88
7.....	89	88	91	88	90	91	92	92	94	96	93	89	88	90	93	91	92	92	96	93	95	91	88	90	88	90	93	93	92	89
8.....	91	90	93	93	92	93	93	95	96	96	94	90	89	92	95	94	95	94	97	95	97	94	93	94	90	94	94	96	94	91
9.....	93	94	94	92	94	95	95	99	98	97	96	92	91	94	95	96	98	97	98	98	97	96	95	96	93	96	96	97	98	94
10.....	96	95	96	94	94	97	96	100	101	100	99	96	93	97	98	99	99	99	100	101	98	98	97	98	96	98	99	99	100	96
11.....	99	97	98	96	95	99	97	103	103	101	99	98	99	97	101	99	100	101	102	102	101	100	98	99	97	98	101	102	103	98
12 Noon.....	100	99	98	98	97	101	99	105	105	103	100	98	99	98	101	103	103	103	104	103	105	102	104	102	101	100	103	104	104	100
1 P. M.....	103	100	99	99	99	103	102	106	107	106	101	100	100	101	103	104	107	108	108	108	108	104	104	104	103	100	106	104	107	103
2.....	106	100	100	98	101	106	104	107	108	106	101	99	100	103	104	106	105	108	108	110	108	106	106	105	104	102	105	106	105	104
3.....	106	102	101	98	101	107	106	108	108	106	101	99	98	103	104	106	107	108	108	110	110	109	107	106	104	103	106	105	105	103
4.....	106	102	101	98	101	106	105	106	108	106	99	96	98	101	103	105	105	107	108	108	110	108	105	104	102	101	104	103	103	102
5.....	105	101	99	95	99	101	102	105	107	102	99	93	96	99	101	102	103	104	106	106	108	108	106	105	103	102	103	102	102	100
6.....	102	100	99	93	98	100	100	102	106	101	98	92	96	98	99	98	100	103	105	108	108	107	104	103	101	98	100	99	99	98
7.....	102	99	98	92	98	100	100	101	104	100	98	90	98	98	99	98	99	103	105	108	108	107	105	103	100	98	103	98	98	96
8.....	101	98	97	93	97	99	98	103	103	100	99	89	94	98	98	97	98	103	104	107	107	105	102	101	98	96	101	98	96	94
9.....	101	99	97	94	96	98	97	99	101	98	97	87	93	98	96	96	97	102	104	106	105	104	100	98	97	95	99	97	96	93
10.....	99	97	95	93	94	97	96	98	99	97	96	87	92	98	96	94	95	99	102	104	104	102	98	96	95	94	96	96	93	92
11.....	97	96	95	92	93	96	94	96	96	95	94	86	90	97	95	94	93	97	99	102	99	97	95	93	92	93	94	94	91	90
12 Night.	97	95	94	92	91	94	93	95	96	94	93	84	89	95	93	92	91	96	98	100	97	95	93	87	89	92	93	93	90	89
1 A. M.....	95	94	93	89	91	92	93	94	96	94	91	82	89	95	93	92	92	96	97	98	94	93	91	89	89	92	93	93	90	89
2.....	93	92	91	88	90	91	92	93	94	92	90	82	89	94	92	91	91	95	96	97	94	93	91	89	89	91	92	92	90	89
3.....	91	91	89	87	89	90	91	92	93	91	89	82	89	94	92	91	91	95	96	97	94	93	91	89	89	91	92	92	90	89
4.....	89	89	89	87	89	89	91	90	93	91	89	82	89	94	92	91	91	95	96	97	94	93	91	89	89	91	92	92	90	89
Sun set	86	87	91	85	89	89	91	90	93	94	93	90	85	89	94	91	91	90	94	94	94	93	93	89	87	86	92	92	92	88
Range in the Sun on the 9th.....	132	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Ditto 21st.....	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134

REMARKS.

It has been very hot all the month—day and night. The winds have been variable, but always hot and fiery blowing in this ... y almost all night. Towards dawn the temperature cooled down a little, but soon increased when the Sun appeared. The maximum of heat was on the 21st when it was almost unbearable: the minimum on the 26th. On the ... th strong S. W. winds set in and the weather became cloudy for a day or two, but *no rain*. Some however ever must have fallen to the Southward, as for a short time the wind was comparatively cool and pleasant. Frequent dust storms have prevailed this month mostly from Northward and Eastward. The clouds of dust driven before these fierce and fiery blasts is very great, producing a dense fog like appearance. The manner in which the fine dust is suspended in the atmosphere during these storms, obscuring the Sun like a "London fog" is remarkable. The river is very full and appears a fine broad expanse of Water boiling and eddying along about 7 miles an hour. Its eddies, whirlpools, back waters, and quicksands render it very dangerous, which added to its abominably dirty waters does not present much temptation to bathe, or venture on it for aquatic excursions. The inundation has commenced in the low plain about and beyond Shikapore.

THE BYCULLAH SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Was a private individual to take up an Orphan, feed him, clothe him, and give him an education, by means of which he was enabled to earn from 100 to 400 Rupees per mensem, if he did not feel grateful, I think that he would at least pretend to do so, in order that the public should think he was.—Looking over the Subscription list, however, of the Bombay Education Society, for 1839, I was curious enough to count how many of those who were able to drive Buggies and Shigrams, and ride in Palankeens out of the income they derived thro' means of the Education they received from the Institution—were making some return in the way of Subscriptions.—Do not ask me what was the result. I would really blush to tell you, and by doing so I would only be drawing public notice where such was not welcome.

I am not urged by any desire to wound the feelings of those who should be Subscribers but are not.—I merely wish to remind them that when they are throwing their money about in a thousand different ways, it would not be an out-of-the-way piece of *condescension*, if they would throw a few of those Rupees at an Institution from which they have received some *little* benefit.

I conclude by observing that some of those to whom this letter refers *have been* Subscribers, but do not appear in the present report *to be such now*.—It is possible that this arises from the subject having escaped their memory, not having been at home when the Collector's Book came round:—If such is the case, of course there is *an excuse*, and we shall doubtless have the pleasure to see a goodly amount in the account next year, under the head "arrears of former years."

Yours obediently,
OBSERVER.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR requests the Company of the Officers of H. Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Military and Naval Services to a Ball and Supper at Kirkee on Tuesday the 18th of August at 9 o'clock.

R. BROWN,—*Offg. Private Secretary*
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Dapooree, 18th July 1840.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 22, 1840.

THE Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post office here by each Steamer. One copy will be given gratis to all subscribers, if more than one is required, it

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caa be had by paying one rupee a number, or subscribing 10 rupees a year.

Our Subscribers will receive an Overland Gazette to forward to England by the Mail, which it will be observed contains a Precis of the Indian News of the Month. It is not perhaps so full on all points as we could wish, but our next issue will be more carefully got up. In arranging this we have had regard strictly to Indian News, and our Shipping reports and Domestic Occurrences have been revised with all possible fidelity. We have made large extracts of News from the Northward, as we wish the state of the Troops particularly in Scinde to be known to the authorities at home. An augmentation of the Army is peremptorily required and the necessity must be painted in strong colours before it will strike the attention of the Court of Directors. It remains to be seen how many more disasters like poor Clarke's are to occur before a remedy is applied. We ask any Military reader, "If two or three European Officers had been with those detachments of the 5th Regt. is it likely such a complete massacre would have occurred?" Companies of privates have been added to each Regiment, but not one Officer, and whatever the Regiments of former days may have done under Native; when they had only Natives of India to oppose, those of the present day who have to contend with hardy Beloochees and wily Arabs, should be efficiently commanded and led by British Officers. The Seapoy is brave as a Lion, but his confidence is reposed in his Sahib, and as long as his sword points the way to victory will rally round him and follow him to glorious conquest or an heroic death! Deprive him of the leader on whom he relies, and whose courage he emulates, and depression takes the place of confidence, and boldness wavers into hesitation and inaction. We would implore those who have the means of making such applications powerfully to urge a reinforcement of the Army or when too late they may deplore untoward events, to which years of trouble and lacs of treasure will be applied in vain as tardy and ineffectual measures of relief. The wise physician remembers the adage.

Veniente occuritur morbo.

Nor waits for the agonies of expiring nature to offer restoratives and apply remedies.

By an advertisement in the *Courier* of yesterday, it will be seen that "the Theatrical Memorial" lies at the Library of the Asiatic Society for signature instead of Mr. Collett's reading rooms. We have much pleasure in observing that already many of the most influential persons in Society have annexed their signatures. We hope so good an example will be generally followed. We have now redeemed our pledge to the public, in whose hands we have placed the affair to sink or swim according to its good pleasure, ready however to give it our support, advocacy and assistance whenever called upon.

The Five Companies of the 6th Foot embarked yesterday on board the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Frigate *Sesostris* and *Lowjee Family*, hired Transport, after a march almost unparalleled for extreme exposure and privation in the road from Poonah, and more particularly in the boats from Panwell. The men acknowledge their extreme gratitude to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esquire for two days shelter he afforded them by his munificent Establishment at Khandalla, which enabled them to dry their saturated clothes and prepare for the severe march of the following day. The good fortune of the detachment in this trying march has been remarkable, as by the good arrangements of the different authorities, and those on the road, the cases of sickness are very few in number and simple in their nature. It is to be hoped the detachment will have an opportunity of shewing the same good conduct in the field, as they have displayed on this trying occasion on the March.

We have received a highly interesting letter from a kind correspondent containing an account of Sukkur, its climate soil and productions, together with its capabilities and the range of the Thermometer. It is highly gratifying to receive communications of a nature like this, which are not only amusing but philanthrophical as they point out the advantages and disadvantages of a station which we may in all probability suppose, will be occupied permanently by the Troops of the Bombay Army. The accounts of the climate and the incidental diseases are truly distressing. We have been informed by a very active officer who was some time at Sukkur, that he found great exercise the only preservative of health, though the opportunities of taking it were necessarily restricted, yet by availing himself of every moderately cooler moment he managed to get his walk or ride. Abstinence and great temperance we should conceive to be the likeliest methods of preservation against the ulcers mentioned by our correspondent. We sincerely sympathize with the sufferings of all our friends up there, and only trust a successful campaign against the Murrees will set them all on their legs, as employment and action are often very good physicians, and that a relief of Regiments in the cold season will permit them to return to their Indian friends, to recruit and indemnify themselves for all the privations and ills they have suffered.

We were glad to see the subject of the Hamauls, Buggy Wallahs, and Boatmen brought to the Judges notice by the Grand Jury in their Presentment. Although we have been accused by our contemporaries of pushing this question *ad nauseam*, we find we did not speak in vain, and that the Judge had no vertigo when the subject was mentioned to him. There are no class of men for whom legislation is more needed than these *gentlemen* and we do hope that the Calcutta Council will be applied to, to send us our Regulations on this subject properly sanctioned, and that pillage and extortion will not be allowed to exist with impunity on our Highways and Bunders. Nothing is more vexing, annoying, and trying to the temper, than this nuisance, and we almost think a general illumination should take place when the Regulations are registered and received. We were glad also that the Jungle in the Island has been remarked. Its increase to old residents, is astonishing and should be checked, and if the dreary monotony of eternal never ending Stone Garden walls should be levelled and rails admitting light and air to the roads be substituted it would be an additional Boon.

"Market Establishment" who wrote in our last Gazette, would do a public good, if he could procure some sort of regulations in the Bombay Markets. If *there are any*, they are disregarded, and every dealer does as he likes in his own eyes, supplies of every sort are immoderately dear and even then, far from good. The idea of a Bazaar Master is excellent and we see no reason, why such an officer should not exist here, especially if we have Madras as a precedent. For obvious reasons the Controulling officer of a Bazaar should be a covenanted servant of Government, and a Magistrate, with summary powor to punish, a Clerk of the Market is not enough, however good his intentions, or great his exertions may be, he inspires no terror and we are sorry to say, the Native dealers acknowledge no softer impeachment. Heads of Families or Ladies cannot go to Market as in England, and that the "Butler Jat" will cheat, is a faot too sadly extracted from every one's pockets. Let us then get a good Bazaar system under a responsible Head and Assistants, establish Markets for supplies, and restrict sales to those Markets. There are acts against **forestalling and regrating*† in England i. e. "buying goods or retailing from persons within the limits of Market Towns out of the Market itself, which are proceeding thither for sale," and if such Laws are put in force in free England, we see no reason why strong orders of the like tenor should not be enacted in the Island of Bombay.

* Forestalling—in law, buying or bargaining for any corn, cattle, victuals, or merchandize, in the way as they come to fairs, or markets to be sold, before they get thither, with an intent to sell the same again at higher price.—The punishment for this offence upon conviction at the quarter sessions by two or more witnesses, is, for the first time, two months imprisonment and the loss of the goods, or the value; for the second offence, the offender shall be imprisoned six months, and lose double the value of the goods; for the third offence he shall suffer imprisonment during the King's pleasure, forfeit all his goods and chattels, and stand on the pillory, but the statue does not extend to masters buying barley, or to badgers who are licenced.

† Regrating—signifies buying & selling any wares or victuals in the same market or fair. and regrators are particularly described to be those who buy, or get into their hands in fairs or markets any grain, fish, butter, cheese, sheep, lambs, calves, swine, pigs, geese, capon, hens, chickens, pigeons, conies, or other dead victuals whatsoever brought to a fair or market to be sold there, and do sell the same again in the same fair, market, or place, or in some other within four miles thereof. Regrating is a kind of *hucketery* by which victuals are made dearer; for every seller will gain something, which must of consequence enhance the price. And in ancient times, with the engroser and regrator were comprehended under the word *forestaller*.—Regrators are punishable by loss and forfeiture of goods, and imprisonment, according to the first, second, or third offence, &c.—*Encyclopædia Britanniea.*

Indian Intelligense.

CALCUTTA.

MR. TURTON.

We learn that no "move" has yet been made a home touching the confirmation of the Indian Law Appointments. It seems to be an understood thing between the friends and opponents of Mr. Turton, that if no attempt be made on the one hand to confirm him, none will be made on the other to eject him. As the learned gentleman enjoys both the title and the emoluments, we dare say he will not himself object to matters remaining in *statu quo* for the next ten years?—*Hurkaru, July* 3.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Mr. Siddons' 3d Lecture on the Simple Gases at the above Institution last night went off with the greatest eclat. The experiments were not only varied and brilliant but in the highest degree interesting and instuctive—the success which attended their exhibition fully realised all the expectations which had been raised by the previous efforts of the Lecturer even under all the disadvantages which he had to contend; disadvantages to which we slightly adverted in our notice last week.

Although many of the experiments were of a nature considered dangerous (and in the hands of one not deeply initiated in the gaseous mysteries unquestionably of a character to be eschewed) yet such was the confidence reposed in the knowledge and skill of the Lecturer that no manifestation either of apprehension of fear was exhibited even by the Ladies, of whom, we were pleased to observe, several were present.

As we informed our readers he would do, Mr. Siddons explained to his audience the popular uses to which the various gases are generally applied—also the most easy and least expensive methods of producing hydrogen gas for lighting up houses or institutions.

Thy Hydrogen Lamp, of which our auctioneers have sent so many forth, came under his notice—the substitution, use and abuse of which were very [illegible] merely for its object the communication to the satisfactorily explained. One portion of his observations on this subject should be generally known. These articles are somewhat shewy in appearance and therefore popular amongst persons who little understand or conceive the danger to which they are exposed by them. Mr. Siddons earnestly pressed on the attention of his auditory the necessity of great caution, and warned them against leaving such instruments in the way of servants or children, whose curiosity prompting them to raise the brass plate which covers the glass would by this apparently trifling operation expose to imminent danger the next person who should have occasion to light a candle or what is more likely to be the case a cigar. The brass plate being raised atmospheric air is freely admitted to the vessel, and when the mixture of that and the gas generated in the glass is exposed to ignition an explosion is the result, and in many instances of a very fatal character.

He moreover mentioned the general inutility of these lamps in this country, in consequence of the damp state of the atmosphere during the nights, the spungy platinum absorbing the moisture it would be necessary to make it red hot by some other means before it would be fit to ignite by the action of the Hydrogen gas

Before leaving the subject we will inform our readers, many of whom are no doubt ignorant of it that premises have been taken for the future location of the Mechanics' Institution near to Government House, and that preparations are in progress for the erection of a commodious Hall, Classroom, Library, and Reading Room; these arrangements are expected to be completed in a few weeks.

Mr. Siddons stated his intention, when the new Lecture Hall should be opened, of introducing to the notice of the Members several important matters in connection of the present series of Lectures, which the limited size of the Hall now in use does not enable him to bring forward. Amongst other things reserved for a future occasion the Oxy-hydrogen blow pipe as applied to the microscope will be fully explained and exhibited.

The renewal of subscription for the year ending February 1841, is going on very satisfactorily, and the addition of new names to the list of Members, prove that the interest of the public is either freshly excited or that it has not been quite damped as many believed. We shall soon have we trust a Calcutta Mechanics' Institute deserving of the city.

We call upon all who wish well to the cause to become Members as speedily as possible. *Five rupees* is certainly so very small a sum that even the humblest we hope may spare it, and the lectures alone, as the renowned Jack Scragging said of the pleasure of eating and drinking, is worth all the money.

We will not speak more fully on the subject of the Lecture because all should go to hear the series themselves—and we will say that they will not be disappointed. We were happy to see the room almost filled last night, which was no doubt a cause of great encouragement to the lecturer—we hope that next Tuesday the weather will be as fine as it was last evening and the attendance even greater.—*Courier, July* 1.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A case of considerable interest to the Military part of the community was decided this morning in the Supreme Court. Lieut. Col. Hervey, of the 65th N. I., was necessitated some months since to take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Act. He was Major previously to his becoming involved in difficulties, yet up to the time of his surrender had the command of his Regiment. This ceased during the term of his imprisonment; upon his discharge, he again assumed the command, but in the mean time had been promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy. The Court ordered at the time of his discharge that half his pay should be stopped, and the question now raised was whether under the 27th section of the Insolvent Debtor's Act, the Court were entitled to stop half his additional allowances as commanding the Regiment. The Court decided that they clearly were entitled to do this, because the clause gave them power over half "the *receipts*" the Insolvent derived from his office, or appointment. The only controling consideration with the Court could be whether, if half such allowances were stopped they should render the Officer unable efficiently to perform the duties of his appointment: and to be quite sure upon this point they applied to the Government. The official reply was to the effect, that the Court might justly stop one-third of all "pay and allowances" received by a Subaltern, and one-half of those of superior grades.—*Courier, July* 2.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, July* 8.)

The halt of the Russians, if not thetr retrograde movement, continues to be confirmed by letters we receive from various quarters. And this is *authentically* said, we are almost afraid to use the word, to have arisen from the remonstrances of the British authorities, who, while they are using their most strenuous exertions to induce the Khivans to give up their Russian captives, and, by so doing, to remove the chief cause of quarrel as set forth in the Russian declaration of war, have declared their determination to oppose any further advance of the Autocrat's troops towards British India.

We are enabled to give a positive refutation to the reports of the ill-treatment of Lieutenant James Abbott by the Khan of Khiva; they seem to have had their foundation in the fact of the Khivan court regarding his intentions with some degree of suspicion, and his movements were almost closely watched; but, at the same time, he was treated with the greatest consideration, and every attention was paid to his accommodation and comfort. We are very glad to give forth so good a *trait* in the character of the Khan, more particularly as it contrasts so favorably with the conduct of the King of Bhokhara; it is indeed very creditable to him, for Lieutenant Abbott went, we are informed, unprovided with cash or presents to purchase the good will of the Khivans, and could not procure them the assistance, it is now understood, they earnestly requested, of Golaundauze to man their Artillery; in fact, he went at every disadvantage, for he could promise the Khivans no assistance whatever, and plainly and distinctly told them the inability of the British Government to interfere until the Russian captives were given up. Lieutenant Abbott's mission to St. Petersburg had [illegible] merely for its object the communication to the British Ambassador there, of certain particulars it was highly desirable his Lordship should be acquainted with at the present crisis, when the question of peace or war between England and Russia seems, to a very great extent, to depend upon the result of the quarrel between the latter nation and the Khan of Khiva; we are glad that the basis of our interference has been made the deliverance of the captives to their countrymen, thus taking away the pretext for any further operations on the part of Russia, and it is with the highest satisfaction we learn that even if the Russians are determined to conquer Khiva, the British Government is alike determined that they shall not retain possession of the country after the captives have been delivered to them. If they should *then* refuse to retire, war *will* be declared on the spot, and British India will use her best efforts to pour forth an Army sufficient to annihilate the Russian detachment, situated as it is, in the heart of a hostile country and completely cut off from any very instant communication and support from Russian. We are not able to give our readers the reasons for Lieut Abbott's return to Khiva, but we hope to do so on a future occasion. The Khivan Envoy now at Cabul, was at Khiva when Lieutenant A. arrived there, and his information satisfies the authorities that the mission of the British officer has produced the best results in establishing a friendly feeling towards us at a place of such importance; while he has shewn his tact, if not diplomacy, in having done so without involving our government in any engagements which it might be difficult to fulfil. We have long felt convinced that we require a freer exercise of diplomacy in cultivating the friendship of powers who have only to become acquainted with our rule and modes, of acting as contrasted to those of Russia, (the only European power they are acquainted with) to obtain the influence *she* so much thirsts for, and we hope the success of the present mission will lead to others, which will enable us to continue a policy commenced with the intention, —by frustrating the views of the monster power of Europe,—of preserving our own territory inviolate. The success attendant upon Lieut. Abbott's mission may perhaps induce our government to think upon the deplorable case of Colonel Stoddart.

We know nothing of the enterprising officer, but his exertions and abilities point him out as worthy of consideration in any other missions that may be thought necessary.

From the above, it will be seen that further contests beyond the frontier, are still not improbable, and that much will depend upon the Russians, admitting our right of interference, and whether they will be willing, supposing them to have overcome the difficulties attendant upon the conquest of Khiva, to relinquish the chance offered them, (after coming so far,) of future aggrandizement. We are not all inclined to quarrel with the *right*, which *might*, position, and policy give us in dictating to Russia thus "far shalt thou come and no further," but after the sundry little innovations *we* have made, she will no doubt wonder at our *assurance*; however, let energy be the order of the day, if a check is to be given to Russian intrigue, let such reinforcements be made, that the blow shall at once be effectual, and dropping all fine words about national honour and integrity, and so forth, let us act as policy dictates, and treat Russia in the same way as she treats the whole world by reading her a lesson, she may con over at her leisure and which she will not forget, when, on a future occasion, wars, even now presaged, may again arouse her to turn her attention to India.

The weather at Cabul is becoming unpleasantly warm for those, "who dwell in tents," but various odd looking mud edifices rise day after day all along the line of camp, and as it is three miles from the town, *permanent* buildings are not allowed to be erected as at Jullalabad

Captain Garbett's troop of Horse Artillery is to be relieved as soon as 6 of the Shah's guns can be got ready to replace it. This is said to be very desirable, as the troop is to remain at that wretched place, where the horses get scarcely any forage, and there is no room for exercise to keep up the discipline of the Battery.

The Force under Colonel Wallace is, we hear from Cabul, likely to break-up shortly and return to Cantonments. It has been much augmented since Captain Anderson's Detachment joined, and now is said to exceed 3000 fighting men. Several Forts, the strongholds of rebel Chiefs, have been demolished, without resistanace on the part of the enemy, who indeed is not to be found, and Sultan Mahommed Khan, the principal rebel Chief, has fled with only a few followers. Whalloo Khan and Marroo Khan, as well as a nephew of the latter, all rebel Chiefs, are captives. We are sorry to hear that it was found *necessary* to behead some of the rebels in camp; the consequence, it is said of unconditional surrender. The first mention of such scenes, we must confess, causes a shuddering at the idea of killing in cold blood, but we are afraid the fact is but too true, as we have received it from more than one source.

The Camp, from the last accounts, was a few miles from *Chusma Shaddy* in which neighbourhood it is supposed a Cantonment will be established for a portion of Shah Soojah's Troops. From all we gather there is every prospect of affairs becoming tranquilized. The Troops were in excellent health.—*Ibid.*

Delhi.—Another week of enervating weather has passed over, for though a shower or two has fallen, the rain does not affect the Atmosphere; in fact Tatties have again been brought into use. The Zemindars now begin to fear for their crops, and we have the same accounts from different parts of the District. Grain is already rising in price, and the Baneeahs sit actively purchasing.

The Jumna has fallen very suddenly. There is not, however, so much actual sickness among the natives as is usual at this season.—*Ibid.*

Ferozpore.—We are very glad to hear, and have great pleasure in recording that the Government have called for a detailed account of the losses occasioned by the late fires, though not before it was time. The Superintending Engineer N. W. Provinces has not been behind hand in bringing the matter to the notice of our rulers.—*Ibid.*

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MEERUT — As at Delhi, muster has recalled many of the absentees from the cooler regions to the burning plains. A play, *The School for Scandal* we believe, to be enacted by Amateur Gentlemen, comes off about the middle of the month. Although the weather is very oppressive, there is no great degree of sickness prevailing either among the Europeans or natives.—*Ibid.*

BENARES.—A move upon Nepal is the topic of the day, we hear that troops at the station, Allahabad, Ghazeepore, Dinapore and Goruckpore, have received hints to hold themselves in readiness for the Nepal frontier after the rains.—*Ibid.*

MORADABAD —Mr. Commissioner Robinson reached Rampore on the 24th June to persuade (it is supposed) the dying Nuwab to call in European Troops to prevent further outrage on the part of the turbulent Pathans, who have already proceeded to great lengths and some lives have been lost. The 21st Regiment are expecting orders hourly to move on Rampore. A considerable sum in cash, near 20 lacs of Rupees, with the Nawab's jewels &c., it is supposed, will descend to his sister, but this fine country on the Nuwab's death lapses to the Company in the absence of an heir to the throne of Rampore.—*Ibid.*

SECUNDERABAD, 26*th June*, 1840, *from a Correspondent.*—The Brethren of the Masonic Order will be happy to learn that a new Lodge, named "Kindred Hope," has been established at this Station, in which the W. M. (the father or founder and first Master of that flourishing Lodge "Light of the North") under a warrant, was regularly installed on the 12th instant, when, all the Officers being duly invested, the Lodge entered on work.

This infant Lodge promises to become shortly, in numbers respectability and working as prosperous as any in the country.

On St. John's day, the body, clothed in their Masonic dresses and orders, attended Divine Service at the Church, where the Reverend H. Pratt, A. M. with his usual considerate kindness towards his parishioners, and anxious desire to render himself at all times useful in his calling, favored the craft with a most clear, learned, and eloquent Sermon, taking for his Text the 1st Corins. XIII Chap. 13th Verse.

The Brethren closed the evening with a neat dinner at their Lodge, graced by Guests, the utmost harmony prevailing.—*Ibid*

(*From the Agra Ukhbar, July*, 9,)

A letter from Bunaras communicates the following:—We had intelligence yesterday of a mutiny having occurred in the Nepal army, and that 8,000 men had seized the capital, Katmandoo. It is supposed this outbreak has been caused by the Tappels, in revenge for the horrid murder of their Chief Bheem Singh, which took place about a year ago. This diversion will go far to prevent any outrage of the Nepal mob within our territories.

Now that the rains seem to have set in, we are better able to test the efficiency of the Station roads. On the whole, perhaps, we have reason to congratulate the public on the state of the highways at present. The plan adopted by the Executive Officer, of laying down 8 or 9 inches of Kunkur on those roads, which were so fortunate as to come under his notice, has been in a great measure the saving of them, during the late heavy showers. But there are yet a number of roads not by any means in obscure corners, but thorough-fares of importance, which still require the aid of the above active functionary. In some places also, it is evident that the Kunkur has been but partially laid on and ruts or ridges are already in a state of formation. These ridges will soon, we are afraid, widen into diches and thus the labour employed upon them will be thrown away, to say nothing of the pleasant driving over them, which exercise will tend to promote the health of such of Her Majesty's subjects, as are accustomed to take the air, in search of the picturesque or their daily baead. Another grievance is that the roads we speak of are in many places so uneven and rugged, that the water naturally lodges and creates puddles of various sizes and depths, in proportion as the shower is more or less copious. In some cases, the rain-water takes up its quarters close under compound walls, and by imperceptible degrees saps the foundations—the consequence of which proceeding is that the walls either slide down brick, or come down altogether with a grand crash, endangering the comfort of the passers-by and causing an immediate obstruction in the road. Next to the making of roads, we conceive, should be the cutting of drains in a country so suddenly liable to be submersion. The want of these drains is experienced in numerous localities about the station—indeed, we are not sure, whether there should not be a tank excavated forth, with to receive the water, that accumulates so remorselessly in the path of the honest traveller. The place we could point out as the fittest for such a work, would be perhaps the open *maidaun* to the north and east of the Church, somewhere in the vicinity of the enclosed garden nearly opposite the Bank. The concourse of the people to this plain on Mondays and Fridays, on which days there is a *Mela*, is considerable. Judging of the partiality evinced by Natives for large bodies of water, for the purpose of ablution and what not, we think the excavation of a tank near so crowded a locality, would be decidedly a popular measure, at the same time that it would be useful as a means of drawing off the water lodging on the roads surrounding it. The tank again need not be made so large, as to lead to an apprehension that the water, by being allowed to remain long, might produce malaria; the water collected in a moderate sized tank would not continue above a month or so after the rains, if so long—the thirstiness of the soil and solar evaporation would prevent that, and during the period it did remain, there is no end to the variety of purposes to which the Natives might apply it. If this be not done, some other method must positively be brought into play to do away with the nuisance, which so many years experience in road-making have not yet enabled the enlightened functionary, (whose praises we delight to rehearse,) to remove. Whether he be cramped in his means by an economical Government, or whether thrown too much on his resources, we cannot say. In the former case, the matter must rest to a great extent with him—for representations strongly and reasonably urged would not fail of opening the Government purse-strings on a point of such public benefit. In the latter case, we are constrained to say, that those resources must be very limited, to judge of them by the many and varied failures before our eyes.—*Ibid.*

A Correspondent has sent us a report of a Court Martial lately held at Muttra, together with some comments on it. The former we have inserted, as an item of general intelligence, but the latter we have suppressed. If the trial have any interest for our readers, they will form their own opinions on it, and in accordance with this view we refrain ourselves from going into its merits. We have also another reason for withholding the partial comments sent us. The corps in which the Court Martial took place —the 1st Cavalry—obtained a few years since, a very unmilitary notoriety for the squabbles and quarrels of its Officers, and as the spirit which gave rise to them, is to all appearances far from being laid, we do not see that we are promoting any useful object by encouraging it, or making our pages an arena for its exercise. In any question affecting the corps as a body, or through it, the service, we shall gladly assist to the utmost of our means, but the one before us, we view as almost wholly a private matter, arising out of private views and feelings, and requiring no public notice. And in following this course we are sure we shall have the concurrence of those officers of the Regiment who can pass their time without the excitement of unprofessional and undignified disputes either equals or inferiors, and who do not desire to see a renewal of the scenes of 1835-6, which made the Regiment a bye-word over India. The temper and tastes of some may indeed incline them to long for such pleasant scenes, but we hope we shall not be blamed if we decline abetting them in their inclinations.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.—The weather continues unfavourable, the quantity of rain which falls, being extremely small and insufficient for cultivation. Accounts from the Ally Gurh district are beginning to be very desponding, in consequence. Grain is rising in price.

A relief has not, it is said, been yet determined on the ground that Government do not at present see clearly their way as regards future movements.

We regret to report the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas of the 62nd N. I., at Mussoorie.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Madras United Service Gazette July 7.

We understand that the necessary orders, ready to be filled up on the arrival of Sir Samford Whittingham, have been received from the Hills, though how His Excellency can then be sworn in at the Presidency as having "*taken his seat in Council*" seems to us rather a puzzler, since the said Council will be at the time some 350 miles distant. We presume however that this difficulty will turn out to be merely imaginary on our part, one of those in short that are easily disposed of when the chief Authority so wills it. Rumour has it very strongly that the 37th Native Infantry is positively to form part of the China expedition and that the whole of its Officers absent on Staff duty are immediately to join. We tho' disbelieve the rumour for two reasons, firstly, because we know that the Supreme Government in their despatch mentioned only Singapore as the destination of the corps called for; secondly, from the cool and easy way in which Tonnage has been sought after; for it strikes us that had there been any idea of corps taking part in the expedition, vessels would have been engaged for its conveyance at least a month ago. We have heard a report that Captain Edward Clarke of this Regiment contemplates retirement from the service with a view to entering the Church, but knew not on what foundation it has got abroad. From Kamptee we learn that Lieutenant Mann, of the 11th N. I. the unfortunate gentleman who was lately sentenced to two years imprisonment forcausing the death of his dogboy has left Kamptee nder an escort of H. M. 39th Foot. We are sorry to hear that fever to a considerable extent has prevailed amongst the European troops at Kamptee since the commencement of the Monsoon. The rains had however ceased for some days, much to the alarm of the *Coombees*, who were preparing to commence their cultivation and anxiously looking out for the monsoon to be in full force at this season. The Ships *Strath Eden* and *Claudine* have tendered to convey Invalids of H. Majesty's and the Company's Services to England.

EUROPEAN GUARD.

The disgraceful state of many, indeed most, of the European Guard Rooms under the Madras Presidency has been repeatedly noticed in this Journal, and tho' at the risk of wearying our *inmilitary* readers, we shall never cease to press the subject upon the attention of Government, so long as any of these buildings may be allowed to continue in their present state: a state which has been over and over againre represented by the Medical authorities as highly detrimental to the health of the European Soldiery, inasmuch as at several Stations they neither afford protection from a burning sun by day or piercing winds by night, and are generally nothing more than low open sheds, rather calculated for the reception of cattle, than the occupation of European soldiers in a tropical climate. Humanity altogether out of the question, the bad economy of exposing Europeans in this manner, is so apperent that it is most strange that the chief Authorities on whose attention this matter has been so often urged, by those whose opinions ought to have every weight, should so long have been entirely passed over: some few improvements, we allow, have latterly been undertaken, but not at all to the extent that the good of the service demands. Our attention has been particularly attracted to this subject to-day by accidentally meeting with a letter from Secunderabad (which by the bye we ought to have long since noticed) complaining particularly of the Arsenal guard room at that Station which is described as a most abominable hole, being low, hot, filthy in the extreme, and ventilated on any but scientific principles. The occupants of this guard room, twenty two in number, both European and Native, are, in addition to their other discomforts incommoded also by myriads of musquitos, from which they might in a great measure be relieved too by the application of a little white wash, to which the inferior of the building has long been a stranger.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGNCE.

(*From the United Service Gazette, July* 10.)

Major General Sir Hugh Gough K.C. B. is very minutely inspecting the Corps at Bangalore, although they have all been very recently looked at by Major General Alian C. B. Sir Hugh had the 38th out on Thursday last, and was, we are told well satisfied with its performanees. We are sorry to learn that a fine young Officer at Bangalore is likely to betried for some unfortunately hasty and too little guarded expressions at Mess; we trust however that his youth and inexperience will plead strongly in his favour unless the good of the Service should imperatively demand his being cited to appear before a Military tribunal. Accounts have, we understand, been received of the meditated retirement of Major Hunter, of the 1st Cavalry, this will promote Captain Munsey, to the Majority, Lieutenant Mowbray to a Troop, and the Honorable D. Kenedy, to his Lieutenancy. Some other Cavalry retirements are also expected. The Serjeant Major of the 1st Cavalry has been tried by Court Martial and removed from his situation for neglect of duty,—absence without leave &c. We are sorry to hear of this, as he is, we are told, a fine young man, formed of the material to make a good soldier, and would probably have so turned out, had he been allowed to work his way to promotion, through the several grades. It seems however that he is "a spoiled Child of Fortune," never having performed a day's duty as a Private, and having been at once elevated to the grade of Serjeant Major of Cavalry from that of "Writer" in the adjutant General's Office! We learn from Singapore that the Troops were very healthy on board the Transports. Besides the transfer of some Madras men (who suffered from being over-crowded) to two other Transport's of which we before heard; a party was also sent on board the *Madagasear* Steamer, wherk there was plenty of room, but this *after distribution* of the Troops must have led to great inconvenience in more departments than *one*, particularly the Medical, because only three Medical Officers were sent and these being dispersed amongst five Vessels, two out of the number must have been left to the care of Medical Subordinates.

THE SUPREME COURT.

We have been been most obligingly furnished with a copy of the proceedings on the late trials in the Supreme Court but regert that their extreme length precludes our effering more than a brief summary The Honorable Sir Edward Cambier was presiding Judge on the occasion. The cases were notnumerous, were all of a trifling character with the exception of one of a murderous nature. This was of a Moosulmaunee woman named *Zoinaub Sahibah*, accused of destroying her own Infant, as noticed by us some weeks ago. The charge however fell to the ground for want of evidenece, and the Prisoner was acquitted of the Murder without a moment's deliberation.—*Ibid*

THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness Nawaub will proceed to Palaveram to-morrow morning for the purpose of paying his annual visit to the Durgah there. The Baggage Guards and Retinue of His Highess proceeded in advance last evenin.—*Ibid.*

SINGAPORE.

We are indebted to the *Spectator* for the following interesting letter from the China Expedition:—

"The fleet is this morning getting under weigh, the *Cruiser* having already proceeded a-head; the *Marion* arrived yesterday towed in by the *Madagascar* which was sent out the day before to assist her: she has suffered much from bad weather and as she stands in need of repairs she will remain behind for a few days, also the *Futtay Salam* and another which arrived only the day before yesterday: the *Conway* requiring a new mizen top mast does not accompany the fleet at present but will follow with the rest of the detenus. The Brigadier (Burrell) and his staff have been removed to the *Queen* steamer which sails without using her engines this day: Captain Sir H. Darrell of the 18th has been appointed A. D. C. and the Honorable Captain Osborne who arrived (with Lord Joceline) in the *Conway* two days ago) Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the force. It seems now to be established beyond a doubt that the first object to be effected is the demolition of the forts at the Bogue, and Macao will in consequences be the rendezvous for the present, but as nothing it is to bepresumed will be undertaken till the arrival of the Admiral, the prospect which we have of remaining still longer cooped up in transports there is not very agreeable. Mr. Somerville of the R. N. has been appointed acting Agent for transports, and had been appointed to remain on board the *Rohomanny* from which ship the others receive their orders by signals arranged for the occasion: each transport has received a distinguishing pendant to be carried at the main mast head by which they mas be readily discerned and the arrangements for this branch of the service appear to be systematic and effective. Though glad to be once more moving forward, we all leave the kind residents of Singapore from whom hospitality without end has been experienced, with regret; a little divertisement in the share of a sham fight and attack upon some works (a 6 gun battery and a redoubt) which have been thrown up by the Sappers near their encampment, was got up a few days ago, the 8th Regiment forming the attacking party, and the Sappers and Miners with a Compeny of Infantry and one of Golundauze with 2 guns the defenders, and as such a display is rare in this part it excited some interest and went off very well, the evening concluding with a ball given by the Officers of the Sappers. The weather has been exceedingly hot here during our stay but the whole force has been exceedingly healthy, although none of the European troops have been landed for exercise, or upon any pretext whatever. No news from China since my last.

P. S. It is calculated that the Expedition will reach Macao in 10 days. The *Water Wich* though hourly expected for some time past from China, has not yet arrived."—*Ibid.*

(*From the Madras Herald, July* 8.)

We are happy and grateful to be able to announce that the oppressive land winds of which we complained a fortnight ago have taken their departure from the Presidency,—we trust to return no more, till twelve good moons have performed their revolutions. We have now a comparatively cool atmosphere, the thermometer being reduced from near 100deg. to 87deg. Pretty copious showers have almost daily fallen since Saturday, and the sky is still delightfully lowering.

A melancholy case of suicide, of which the following are the particulars, occurred at the Mount on Saturday last. James Macdonald, a pensioned Bombardier, who though not dangerously was severely wounded, by the bursting of a gun in the Fort, in August last, had been subject to occasional mental aberration ever since that event. When suffering pain or uneasiness from this cause he was accustomed to take small quantities of the tincture of opium, from which he obtained temporary relief. On the morning of the above mentioned day, in a fit of insanity, which it appears had been brought on by drinking at a neighbouring canteen, he poured out half a tumbler full of the fatal tincture, which, diluting with water he drank off at a draught. The sad result was that by 3 P. M. he was a corpse. His body was conveyed to the hospital, where every means was tried to restore animation, but, alas! without the desired effect, for the spirit had returned to God who gave it, and it was beyond the power of man to recall it to it's tenement of clay.

Some two months since we published a narrative by Miss Emma Roberts, the well-known authoress, in which the bad accommodation of the Mediterranean Government Steamers, and the incivility of their commanders, were commented upon in terms of considerable severity. As might have been expected, this account, so unpalatable to the parties implicated, has drawn forth a snappish reply from one of them, in which Miss Roberts is treated very unceremoniously: the truth of her statements is called in question, and her character is held up to public view in no very favourable light, she being accused, in language not to be misunderstood, of an extremely unladylike practice,—an over affectionate attachment to the bottle. Coming, as it does, from an evidently interested quarter, we think such recrimination is not entitled to serious regard. It is by no means difficult to make use of hard words, or to employ opprobrious epithets, and when persons accused of *mal* conduct find themselves embarrassed, we usually see that this method of defence is resorted to. It is due however to Lieutenant West, of the *Volcano*, to state that he has brought forward sundry witnesses in support of his case; but the testimony of one of them, at least,—Captain Levick,—weakens rather than strengthens it, for both the spirit and style of the evidence contained in his letter, are so bad to throw just suspicion upon the whole of his statements. As it respects the other deponents, the probability is that much of what they have advanced in favour of Lieut. W.'s treatment of his passengers in general is worthy of credit; but admitting that every syllable is in exact accordance with truth, it by no means follows that Miss Robert's complaints are based upon an imaginary foundation, for they referred to what she had herself experienced, and it is not attempted to be shewn that her specific allegations were groundless.

We invite attention to an article upon this subject taken from that respectable London journal the *United Service Gazette*, which will be found amongst our English extracts. Our home contemporary exhibits the whole affair in its proper light, and his remarks are well worthy an attentive perusal.—*Ibid.*

After an arduous campaign of nearly three years, in the early part of 1826, if we mistake not a treaty of peace having been agreed upon between the English and Burmese Governments our troops returned from the field of conflict laden with glory, and flushed with victory. This is now upwards of fourteen years ago,—we may therefore fairly conclude that a large proportion of the gallant, asserters of the rights of our country on the plains of Burmah have long since been numbered with the dead. To them therefore the intelligence that the prize money which they and their brave companions in arms earned at the peril of their lives is now in course of payment will bring no joy, for their knowledge of the things which are done beneath the sun, and their interest in them, have ceased for ever. And we fear as it respects survivors there will not generally be much rejoicing at the announcement, for notwithstanding the heart sickness under which, as the consequence of deferred hope, they must have been long suffering, the amount awarded to all the grades below that of Field Officers, Captains of the Navy and Commanders, is so trifling as to be almost beneath notice. Military Captains get but Rupees 143-5-0 and Subalterns not half so much. Trifling as the sums awarded are, had they been forthcoming without delay had they been payable within any reasonable course of time, they might have proved very acceptable to the parties entitled to receive them, as it is we expect mortification and disappointment will absorb every other feeling. We observe by the following notification, which we have extracted from the *Naval and Military Gazette*, that *India* is chargeable with the vexatious delay, at least we infer this from the expressions used. Really this does seem unaccountably strange. One would have thought that here, if any where, expedition would have been displayed. But wonders, they say, will never cease.

BURMESE PRIZE MONEY.—The prize rolls having been received from India, are now in course of payment at the East India House. The scale of disiribution is as follows:—

General Officers	Rs. 4969	12	0
Field Officers, Captains of the Navy, and Commanders	1037	2	0
Captains of the Army and Lieuts. of the Navy	143	5	0
Subalterns and Assist. Surgeons	65	15	0
Non commissioned officers	14	15	0
Privates	2	9	0

—*Ibid.*

KAMPTEE.

The Kamptee people seem to have taken example by the Bangaloreans and a series of gaieties, to which the inhabitants of that once very pleasant Station have long been unaccustomed, are already in progress, although the hot season is there scarcely at an end. On the 12th ultimo the Amateurs, who are headed by a most zealous and active Manager Lieutenant Walker of H. M. 39th, opened their Theatre with the Melodrama of "*the Miller and his men*," which notwithstanding all the difficulties that they had to encounter in getting up a piece of the kind in a small Mofussil Theatre, went off to the admiration of a very numerous audience. This was followed by "*my young wife and my old umbrella*" wherewith the evening entertainments concluded. On the 24th June the brethren of Lodge 128 gave a Masonic Ball, which our correspondent assures us, was a most splendid affair. The Brethren were all attention to their guests, and the latter above an hundred in number, kept the party up till an early hour in the morning with a degree of spirit that is not often witnessed in India.—*Ibid.*

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